New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1135. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED.

THE FRENCH DOING WELL.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Supplementary Heelings.

Wedding Dome.

By Most Telegraph Line, No. 2 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, May 7.

The R. M. steamship Asia, Capt. H. LOTT, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, April 28, arrived at this port, en route for Boston, about 10 o'clock this night.

The Boston mercantile Harvest Relief Ship Scotia sailed from New-York on the 28th of April.

The Asia on the 28th April, 7 P. M., passed steamer Arctic, off Cape Race, lat. 45° 20' N., lon. 51° 34', exchanging signals with the Robert Lowis.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea only comes down to the 19th ult. from Lord RAGLAN, and to the 22d ult. the Russian commander. The bombardment still continued, but without important results.

The Spanish Exhibition has been again postponed, and Odessa now announced that it will open on the 10th or 15th of May.

The Vienna Conference.

The steamer Atlantic took out the news of the final issue of the Vienna Conference. Since then, there have been supplementary meetings of the Four Powers, without any result being come to. The Plenipotentiaries assembled on Tuesday afternoon, of the 17th, and signed a protocol of the twelfth or last Conference.

Interesting, it was agreed, should not be considered as a thirteenth Conference. Another meeting of the representatives of the Four Powers was held on Thursday, the 26th, at the request of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, when some further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and reported on the part of France, England and Turkey.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had left Vienna, but previous to leaving, he had a private interview with Count BUOL.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' departure from Vienna is postponed for a few days, to discuss measure with the Austrian Government. One report says he had left.

THE WAR.

It is understood the bombardment was being continued. The general tone of opinion in England is the same as to continued for a lengthened period. The policy of the Czar ALEXANDER is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy than that pursued by his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

It is evident from an estimate of the real progress of the siege. A comparison of the various accounts produces the impression that the fire of the allies is superior to that of the enemy, but the Russians return the fire steadily.

The Independence of Brussels has received from Vienna a dispatch alleged to be from the Crimea, stating that the Allies have suspended the bombardment. It is not stated on what day the fire ceased, but the *Independence* believes that the date of the dispatch is posterior to that of the last official intelligence, namely, to April 22.

The dispatch reports that the Council was subsequently as follows: From daybreak of the 9th up to the morning of the 14th, the bombardment was continued and continued day and night, each of the 600 guns firing 200 shots daily. While covering others on the fire is not much reduced.

Although the Mamelon Tower is levelled, and some of the Round Towers greatly dismantled, yet the Redan and Garden batteries still keep up a heavy fire. No sign of an assault cannot. During the night of the 14th the French distributed a white ambassade in front of the Malakoff Tower.

A terrible battle between a Russian sortie and the French, raged during the night, perhaps the most sanguinary since intervention. April 17, a dispatch to the French Government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority. The French have taken the Russian embrasures in front of the Malakoff Tower, and have added them to the French lines, and have also prepared a ravine which runs along the fortifications of the city, where the Russians formerly kept their reserves.

They have also begun a mine before the Flagstaff Battery, at a distance of fifty metres, thereby opening a new parallel, which has been successfully joined to the others. From the 10th to the 16th the French loss was only 500. The situation of affairs was considered satisfactory to the French on April 19.

The French Minister of War learns that the besiegers were still advancing and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 16th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's account of the same date says the besiegers' fire on the 16th, 17th and 18th was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 16th one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the enemy's most advanced works. Our object was fully attained. Moreover, the loss of the garrison the past few days has been less.

The latest dispatch is also from GORTSCHAKOFF, dated the 22d. It states that after twelve days' bombardment the fire of the Allies had become weak, and caused little damage.

The Telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Rustchuk, but the British Government keeps the exclusive use of it.

The Grand Dukes MICHAEL and NICHOLAS have again set out for the Crimea.

MENSCHIKOFF is not dead. The St. Petersburg Journal publishes an imperial rescript expressing the Emperor's satisfaction at MENSCHIKOFF's conduct, with the hope that he would soon be restored to health, and bestowing on him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburg.

MENSCHIKOFF, Aide-de-Camp's brother-in-law, had been arrested and sent to Simpol of being treasonable.

THE BALTIC.

The blockade of Libau is announced from the 17th, but of all the ports to the entrance of Riga from the 20th April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament much energetic questioning of the ministers had taken place on the various subjects regarding the war. The scope of all the questions being to hasten matters. Sir GEORGE GREY stated that authority was given to the Governors of the American provinces to enlist men for the regular army, not for the foreign legion, although as all the colonists were British subjects.

The Russian difficulties continued. The Duke of NEWCASTLE had been questioned, and his evidence tendered in his absence himself.

Nothing was given of a motion for a decimal coinage, and to invite a Conference to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.

Some notice has been excited by the report that an attempt had been made to make demonstrations against Cobh. It is doubted whether a war between the United States and Spain would much complicate present European politics.

FRANCE.

It is still reported, but is considered doubtful, that Napoleon will command the Allied Armies. It is also positively asserted that his departure for the East is postponed for a short time.

The Duke of Malakoff (MARSHAL PELISSIER) was buried at the expense of the State.

General FOREY is commandant at Oran, Algeria.

The steamer ship *Great Republic* has been chartered by the French Government for the conveyance of troops.

SPAIN.

Some advantages are granted to foreign import trade, and consular forms are simplified.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Ministry has resigned. The reason for doing so was not known. General DURANDO had been appointed to form a new Government.

The English ship *Crescent*, from Genoa for the Crimea, with Sardinian troops on board, was burned. No lives were lost.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Berlin correspondence says it hardly admits of doubt that an approximation has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian Courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. BARON HAKE, with a whole staff, would go to Galicia May 26, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian army, under no circumstances, could be ready to take the field before August.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland mail has been telegraphed. Shanghai dates March 9; Bombay, April 4; Persia openly avowed her adhesion to Russia.

Trade in India dull, and money scarce.

The Chinese insurgents have evacuated Shanghai.

A Russian frigate has been lost near Japan.

The *Living Age* was wrecked on the Pratas.

The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Simoda, Feb. 21.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 28, 1855.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report, sales of HAMS trifling; holders firm, but a few pressing sellers constitute an upward tendency. PORK is also in slow sale, with less anxiety to force business. BACON, active and firm at a shilling advance; Shoulders wanted. LARD has advanced 2s and tending upwards. Sales 250 tons at successively advancing rates, from 46s to 50s. TALLOW in active speculative demand at advancing rates, North American 51s.@56s.

American Stocks.

STORER, HUBBARD & SERVER, London, supply the following Market Report. The demand for American Stocks has not been very active during the past week, attributive to operations being attracted to the British Loan. Prices are without much change. U. S. Bonds of 1868, 106@106, nominal; Mass. Sterling 100, buyers; Maryland Sterling, 91@93; Ohio, 1856, 91; Pennsylvania Fives, 88; Pennsylvania Bonds, 93@94; Virginia Bonds, 86@88; Pennsylvania Central, First, 60@90; Second, 89; Erie, Second, 60@98; Third, 83@85.

Freights from Liverpool to the United States are without change.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The markets generally were dull, and prices steady.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.'s Circular reports a fair amount of business in Colonial and Foreign Produce.

During the week SUGAR had become firm, and advanced 2s. 6d. COFFEE steady. More doing in TEA.

In RICE a large business has been done at an advance on India. WHEAT has advanced 2s.@3s. FLOUR 2s. ods. WHITE WHEAT 83s.@85s. RED 74s.@77s. FLOUR 33s.@35s. LARD advanced 1s 50s., and very firm. TALLOW excited and advanced to 56s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer—casks 32s.; ROSIN TURPENTINE 9s. LINSEED OIL active and held at 36s. 6d.@37s.

INDIA—The inquiry for Welsh continued moderate. Rails £9 7s. 6d.@£9 2s. 6d.; Bars £8 10s.@£8 15s.; Scotch 60s.@61s. LEAD very steady. COPPER—A good business has been done. TIN is firm, and in fair request.

London Money Market.

The rates for MONEY are very easy, mostly arising from the contracting of business. The export of Gold continues unrestrained. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £32,000. CONSOLS close at 88½@88¾. DOLLARS are worth 4s 10½d@4s 10¾d. DOUBLOONS, 74s @74s. 3d. EAGLES, 74s. 3d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES dearer; previous rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 32s. per cwt. LARD bbls. sold at 75s. 3d.@78s. 6d. RESIN—American in demand; sales 5,000 bbls., principally at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d., Common 6d. Fine Philadelphia BARK dull, at 9s. 6d. RICE—Eastern Indian very active; no sales of American reported.

Business in SUGAR is suspended, owing to the additional duty. In COFFEE the business is very limited. DYE WOODS are taken to a fair extent at previous quotations. There is more doing in TEA. In LINSEED OIL a fair business has been done at 34s.4d.@35s.6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and other Circulars, report an extensive business doing the whole week, particularly during the last two days. American descriptions are freely offered, but owing to a deficient supply of the better qualities, indeed of, all good stapled COTTONS ranging above 5d. the market had been decidedly against buyers, and prices must be considered a 16th to an 8th dearer than last week; Middling and above having advanced most. The week's sales are 109,000 bales, including 33,000 on speculation, and 10,000 for export. Fair Orleans, 6d.; Middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobile, 5¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 5¼d.; Middling, 5 1-16d. *Sales Friday 12,000 bales, with a steady feeling. Stock* 620,000, including 306,000 American.

LATEST.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

SATURDAY, *April 28.*

BIGELAND, ATKIN & Co. and other firms report the market excited, particularly for INDIAN CORN, which had advanced 3s., and is quoted—White, 43s. 6d.@46s.; Yellow, 46s. 6d.@47s. Buyers resisted a further advance, and the market closed firm.

FLOUR is from 1d. to 2s. dearer, with a healthy business. American in small compass, and held. Western Canal, new, 30s.@40s.; old, 41s.@42s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s.@44s.; Ohio, 42s.@45s. WHEAT is active and the demand advanced 6d. to 8d. White WHEAT, 11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Markets closing steady.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 7.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston about 11½ o'clock.

New-Jersey Central Railroad.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Monday, May 7.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Railroad was held at this place today—the old Board of Directors consisting of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. JOHN S. JOHNSTON, WM. E. DODGE, JOHN C. GREENE, ADAM NORRIE, BENJ. WILLIAMSON, JOHN O. STEERS, FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, H. D. MAXWELL, and ALFRED VAIL.

The business of the road has largely increased during the last year. It is expected that the connection will be formed with the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Easton to Mauch Chunk by the 1st of July, and the Warren Railroad will in September make a connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, thus opening the Central Road to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Nova Scotia News, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, May 7.

Halifax papers of the 2d inst. have been received here.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued a proclamation, appointing Friday, the 11th of May, as a day of fasting and prayer on account of the war.

A fire broke out in Halifax on the 30th ult., which destroyed seven or eight buildings.

A hotel, two houses and two stores were destroyed by fire in Windsor, on the 21st ult.

The *Pictou Chronicle* of April 26 reports flour and farm produce generally very scarce, and anticipates much distress among the inhabitants, if supplies do not arrive soon.

Robbery of the Postmaster Bank of $7,000—Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Thieves, &c.

DETROIT, Monday, May 7.

On Saturday, seven thousand dollars, in five and ten dollars, on the Postmaster Bank, of this City, were stolen from the Bank. The notes were new and never had been issued, and were all countersigned by S. M. HOLMES, State Treasurer, and numbered one thousand and one to thirteen hundred, and dated April 1, 1855. No notes of these denominations, countersigned by S. M. HOLMES, will now be issued by the Bank. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has yet been discovered. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the money.

The Know-Nothing Convention.

SYRACUSE, Monday, May 7.

A great number of delegates have arrived. Among them we find registered at the hotels the names of Gen. SCHENCK, Ohio; LOWELL, PARSONTON and HAMILTON, New-York; BOSTON and PAGE, Albany; BOSSE, RENSSELAER, PECK, MAGARE, PAYNE, Columbia; HAGERMAN, Westchester. The delegates seem to be mostly new men. Every county in the State is fully or partially represented. Entire harmony seems to prevail.

Western Navigation, &c.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 7.

The steamer Champion arrived, on the first trip from Toronto, this morning, with passengers. This steamer completes the line now running between here and Toronto.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 7.

Navigation is open. The brigs *Ottawa*, *Albion*, and the ship *Toronto*, arrived yesterday.

Fire in the Woods in New-Jersey.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Monday, May 7.

A fire commenced this morning in the woods five miles above the west side of Maurice River, and it now continues burning with much violence on both sides of the river. The citizens have partially succeeded in confining its progress, but a rain will be required to extinguish it.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 7.

The British brig *Venus*, from Nassau, bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton, was run down off the Capes of Delaware, on the night of the 5th instant, by the schooner *Hanover*, of Richmond. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The captain, crew and passengers of the *Venus*, have arrived at Hampton Roads in the *Hanover*.

Grand Temperance Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 7.

Among the distinguished persons announced to be present at the Grand Temperance Convention, to be held in the Tremont Temple to-morrow, are Governor CLARK, of New-York; MORRELL, of Maine; and HOPKIN, of Rhode Island. Governor GARDNER of this State will preside.

Weather in Buffalo and Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 7—8 P. M.

The weather is very cold, and snow is now falling. The wind is blown strongly from the northeast. The weather at Cleveland is the same.

The Propeller Arctic for the Kane Expedition.

The steam propeller *Arctic*, built for the Kane Expedition, made a trial trip this morning. Her machinery was built by Messrs. SUTTON & Co., of New-York.

Organization of the City Councils of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 7.

The City Councils reorganized this morning. JOHN F. VERREE, Esq., was reelected President of the Select—and WM. P. HACKER, Know-Nothing, was elected President of the Common.

Municipal Election at Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, May 7.

At the municipal election which came off here to-day, the Democrats elected their whole ticket. Their majority for their candidate for Mayor is 34, and for Recorder, 32.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

People are anxious to see the reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the recent letter of Gov. RENDER, and it is hoped the Governor will publish it.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 7.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

Monsieur GODARD left New-Orleans on Sunday last in a balloon, and traveled three hundred and ten miles in six hours, landed his passengers at Port Gibson, Miss., and then resumed his voyage.

The Weather.

DETROIT, Monday, May 7—9 P. M.

Snow fell briskly all the afternoon, but melted as it fell. It is falling slightly now.

The Ohio River.

WHEELING, Monday, May 7.

There is eight feet ten inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point, and the water is rising. The weather is quite cool.

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 7—12 M.

There is now seven feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling. The weather is warm and clear.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fixed.

No more Operas, or Kossuth Receptions, or Promenade Concerts in Castle Garden—that is settled! *Yesterday the Commissioners of Emigration took possession of these beautiful and very historical quarters, on a lease for four years; and hereafter the Garden will* be used as a sort of a dépôt, vulgarize, pen, into which the *paupers, convicts, honest men and reputable of* Europe shall be tunneled from shipboard through the city to their places of destination.

The Commissioners intend to let an office on their new premises to each Railroad office that engages to sell tickets at no other place in the City to emigrants, requiring each Railroad Company, so provided with an office, to send a steamer to the Garden, and thence directly to their dépôts, with passengers and baggage—thus relieving the emigrants who prefer it from the necessity of even going into the City for any purpose, if they have any further point of destination in view. The economy of the thing to the Board, on the terms stated, cannot be doubted. The humanity of it is unquestionable, for the thousand runners that make their living out of emigrants would thus doubtless be effectually headed off from much of their plunder. There can be no objection to the measure on the score of public health, for the Health Officer has not any new reason for relaxing the vigilance that prevents sick emigrants from landing; and if they are allowed to do so by inadvertence, it certainly is no worse to confine them together in an airy place like Castle Garden than to let them be distributed over the City as they now are.

And yet it comes hard to surrender this favorite old resort of citizens to such purposes, fitting as it is. The City Hall would be a capital hospital ground, and the Fifth-avenue, from its width and freedom from travel, a delightful thoroughfare to drive pigs through to market. Still some people would object to such innovations.

Anti-Slavery.

The agitation is in full blast. If lectures and discussions could crack the Union, the Union could certainly be resolved into its elements this week. But the weather is hot and men will not get excited, however excitable the orators that attempt to stir them up. To-day the Abolition Carnival commences, and it closes—possibly with the week. To-night, at the Metropolitan Theatre, opportunity is afforded to hear Senator WILSON, the Know-Nothing Free-Soiler, commit himself. To-morrow night, on the same boards, that sturdy friend of freedom, CHARLES SUMNER, United States Senator, also from Massachusetts, will deliver a lecture. Both these will attract great attention from persons who are not much accustomed to attend Anti-Slavery meetings. The other meetings of the several Anti-Slavery factions—their free discussions, where they are held, what Boss will roar and what Bossess lift up their voices—may be seen in the programme of the week's work, and doubtless will be enjoyed by crowds of strangers and citizens.

☞ Mr. E. G. HOLLAND, of Boston, Massachusetts, will lecture in Hope Chapel, this evening, May 8, on "JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, the first man in American Romance Literature." Mr. HOLLAND is known as a writer of ESSAYS. Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock P. M.; doors open at 7. Tickets sold at T. J. CROWEN's, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

Mayor's Office.

A SEQUEL OF PANTHER CHOPS.

The following correspondence relates to another exposed case of pauperism:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 5, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter, under date of the 19th ultimo, from ALEXR D. GALE, Esq., Consul of the United States at ANTWERP, which was received yesterday.

He states that he is credibly informed that a large number of foreign paupers sailed from Antwerp for this City in the Belgian ship *Leopold*. As I said in a former instance, as this matter does not come within my jurisdiction I send you the [illegible] for your information and such action as you may deem proper. [illegible]

I am, very respectfully, [illegible]
HERMAN J. [illegible]

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

[COPY.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP, [illegible] 19, 1855.

SIR: I consider it incumbent upon me to inform you that the Belgian ship *Leopold* sailed hence on the 16th instant for New-York, having on board [illegible] to four hundred passengers. I have very good authority that among the said number are a great number of paupers.

The vessel is bound to [illegible] stand, and the passengers at [illegible] course, utterly impossible for [illegible] any statement by witnesses, [illegible] good ground to believe the [illegible] before you in consequence thereof [illegible] such matters relative thereto as [illegible] it appears to me that the emigrants [illegible] the "middle classes," but [illegible] being more than eight or ten [illegible] ship, I see no reason to [illegible] passengers will be [illegible] agents, who will [illegible] persuasion, to induce [illegible] have the honor to be [illegible]

(Signed) A. D. GALE.

To Hon. HERMAN J. REDDEN, [illegible]
Collector [illegible] New-York.

STREET-SWEEPING [illegible]

Messrs. SMITH, RENDEL & Co. [illegible] say, that "next week they intend to sweep the principal streets twice, the following weeks [illegible] and at the close of their term they will sweep [illegible] daily, thus exhibiting to His Honor a full [illegible] of their method and system of sweeping.

To-day they commence in the Seventh Ward, which, for the sake of showing to the [illegible] the working of the machines in the day-time, they [illegible] about the aforesaid contractor.

During the past week they have removed 2,291 loads of ashes and dirt from the First [illegible], Fourth, and Sixth Wards.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

Committees to make to-day their annual presentations on the Sabbath, such as the latest given yesterday on Washington Parade-ground, is disgraceful, being interspersed with *very profane language*, and calculated to do the cause of Temperance and Christianity more harm than good.

UNBRELLAS NOT COMMON PROPERTY.

SAMUEL HART was committed by Mr. Justice OSBORNE on the charge of stealing an umbrella, the property of LEE & BORDEN, from their store No. 287 Greenwich-street. The prisoner was instantly followed and caught by JOSEPH JACOBSON, with the property in his possession.

Fate of the Crew of the South Carolina Saved.

Captain DIXON, of the packet-ship *Manhattan*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on the 6th of April he picked up a boat and three of the crew of the *South Carolina*, previously reported lost.

☞ Our informant to the effect that Alderman WARDMAN had recommended to defend the rights of the Corporation in the powers of the Commissioners, branched off slightly from correct truth it appears. Alderman WARDMAN has done no such things. The wish was rather to the opposite declaration, but the unbeginging thought has not been ventilated.

Fire in Williamsburgh.

The upper story and roof of the old wooden building Nos. 100 and 102 Bedford-avenue, formerly occupied by James BOWDOIN and occupied as a lodging house by [illegible] was discovered to be on fire [illegible] by a fire, arising from some cause not ascertained, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The furniture and apparel of the occupants was much injured and not insured. The entire loss is estimated at $3,000.

New-York City Literary Union.

This Association of the Literary Societies of our City, held, this week, their Quarterly Session, commencing this evening. It will continue through Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The question selected is, "Is Free Trade the Policy of the United States?"

Harlem Railroad Bridge Destroyed by Fire.

We learn that Hunt's bridge, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, just below Bronxville, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The particulars of the disaster have not yet reached us.—*Post.*

Tolls.

Tolls collected in New-York City from 1st to 7th May, 1855, both days inclusive, $24,110 34.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....MONDAY, *May 7.*

JAMES W. HASLIN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties, for remission of taxes. Of the Governors of the New-York Hospital, to have the *fence on the Duane-street side of their grounds* placed as far out on the sidewalk as usually allowed in front of houses. Of Cyrus T. Frost and *others*, for the formation of a Fire Company at Yorkville. Of residents of Yorkville, for increased accommodation of passengers at the station of the Third-avenue Railroad at Sixty-first-street. Of owners of property in Vesey-street, *adverse to the extension of the Sixth-avenue Railroad* through to Vesey-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman C. H. TUCKER—That the Street Commissioner report what contracts have been made on Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Hudson River; and also Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, with the names of the contractors, the amount of moneys paid on the contracts, and all particulars relating thereto. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of Finance Committee—Concurring to confirm leases of docks and slips, and appropriating $20,000 for dredging out slips.

Of Committee on Ordinances—In favor of the establishment of three public ponds in the upper part of the City. Adopted.

Of Finance Committee—In favor of refunding excess of interest paid by parties assessed for extending Canal and widening Walker-st. Adopted.

PAVING GRAND-STREET.

Alderman FOX submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The sum of $60,000 and upwards has been taken from the City Treasury upon the certificate of Edwin Smith, a City Surveyor, on payment for work of paving Grand-street, which he, the said Edwin Smith, upon examination before the Comptroller, would not certify was performed according to the terms and specifications of the contract, which said Surveyor admitted he had never seen, although he had been certifying to the payments therefor for upwards of a year.

Whereas, Said certificates were endorsed by a requisition for said payments by E. B. PURDY, the Commissioner of Repairs and supplies, and by an Inspector of said PURDY, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to investigate the manner in which Grand-street has been paved, whether the terms of the contract have been complied with, and whether the sums of money drawn from the City Treasury during the last year, in the aggregate amounting to upwards of $60,000, have been drawn therefrom according to law, and

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to require of and receive from the City Surveyor, who may have charge of superintendence of any work for the City of New-York, a certificate under oath that said work has been, to the best of his knowledge and belief, performed in every particular according to the terms and specifications of the contract, and that said work has received his personal attention when necessary.

Alderman ELY moved to strike out the preambles. They made a specific charge which had no right to be made until substantiated. The time to bring such a charge was after the inquiry proposed by the resolutions had been made. If then the conduct of Mr. SMITH in connection with the transactions referred to, was shown otherwise than in accordance with the strict requirements of his position he should be immediately forthwith. He was in favor of the resolution as a simple resolution of inquiry, though he did not believe Mr. SMITH could be shown guilty of any known violation of his duty.

Alderman FOX said that all set forth in the preamble could be substantiated. The motion to strike out the preamble was carried, and the resolutions adopted.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to refer the entire subject to the Committee on Streets, to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman HERRICK thought that was giving the Committee too little time to make the required investigation. If the charges prove true, it would take some time to get all the necessary facts together.

Alderman WILLIAMSON urged the necessity of the investigation and report and final action in the premises being as speedy as possible. He did not apprehend it would require much time. It would be easy to examine into the particulars of the contract and the nature of the work as corresponding to the contract. Besides, Fulton-street, on the matter stood, was blocked up.

Alderman WM. TUCKER moved as an amendment, to refer the matter to a Special Committee. He knew of some his own constituents that Grand-street had not been paved in compliance with the contract. Instead of nineteen inches of sand underneath the stones, as called for by the contract, there was only a layer of from four to six inches—four inches, Commissioner, instead of being seven or eight inches in depth, were mainly only four and a half inches deep. South of the Gores, he considered it all wrong. There should have been any payment on the work. He went in for a thorough investigation.

On the final question, the motion to refer the subject to a Special Committee, was carried.

The PRESIDENT named as the Committee Aldermen Fox, Wm. Tucker and Varian.

THE OUTSIDE SECRETARY OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

A communication was received relative to the Outside Secretary employed by the Special Committee on the Police in the previous investigation as to the matter, &c., of the police, and the compensation to be allowed John Sax for his services as such Secretary. The communication was of a character that prohibits the reader to read it, and the legend simply to enumerate its purport. The same was ordered to be ordered at length on the minutes.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROADS.

The Comptroller submitted the following as returned to him as the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies for the month of April:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.....$10,000 00
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.....[illegible]

Total.....$[illegible]
Ordered on file.

COMPLIANCE OF THE STATE HAVE RELEASED ON THE CITY.

A communication was received from Henry E. Davis, communicating the constitution of the Laws of the State of New-York relating to the City of New-York, as contained by the Common Council, and certainly of the copyright of the same to the Corporation. Ordered to be opened at length on the minutes.

STANDING PLACES FOR FARMER'S WAGONS.

A communication was received from Henry E. Davis, Mayor, transmitting certain petitions and remonstrances from the Senate and petitioners of Queens County, Gravesend, Tombert and New-Utrecht, praying that the act of ground on the westerly side of the Kings County, opposite that portion of the said street between Bedford and Bay streets, be allowed them as a place where their wagons could remain while disposing of their produce. The communication and accompanying petitions were, on motion, were referred to the Committee on Markets.

STREET CHANGE.

A lengthy communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the charge of 12 cents per foot for water let upon the washout laying water pipes upon the Eighth-avenue, having received, collected, or caused any portion of the earnings of the laborers on said work as 6 cts. or gratuity, and stating the discharge of such moneys to have levied formal leave, communication, &c., as alleged. In the communication was incorporated a large number of affidavits setting forth want of ground for the charge, and with testimony taken in the case. On motion the same was ordered to be ordered at length on the minutes.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In relation to the matter of disbanding Engine Company No. 27, a majority and minority report was submitted. The majority report asked that said Company be disbanded, on the ground of inattention to their duties as firemen, and still enjoying all the privileges of active firemen. The minority report [illegible] to preserve the matter, as the Company in question [illegible] increased vigilance for the future.

After a lengthy speech from Alderman HOWLAND, urging the disbandment of the Company, the majority report was adopted.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

The memorial of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in relation to several communications referring to railroads in the City, and particularly in response to the resolution requiring their Company to discontinue the use of steam below Forty-second-street, was, on motion of Alderman WARDMAN, taken from the Committee of the Whole. A remonstrance, numerously signed, against the repeal of the ordinance compelling the Harlem Railroad Company to stop the use of steam at Forty-second-street, was offered by Alderman WARDMAN in connection with the memorial.

A discussion arose on the question of reference. The motion to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Railroads was carried.

THE BOARD TO MEET MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] Board should [illegible] Wednesday, and the frequency of the weekly meetings, [illegible] to [illegible] as [illegible] debate. A public meeting was in favor of holding the meetings in the [illegible] say the Tuesday, evenings as heretofore. A discussion to favor specially arisen on the community requiring business of the Board, led to exciting a little more time to the business. Gen. CONSTABLE, obtained the floor, and, as appointed in carrying the motion to hold the meetings three evenings a week, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The next meeting accordingly will be Wednesday evening.

Report of the Special Police Committee Forfeiting the Notary, &c., of Stephen H. Branch, as Outside Secretary.

Alderman HERRICK recently offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Special Committee employed in investigating matters connected with the Police Department be, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board by what authority he has employed an outside Secretary, what compensation is to be allowed to STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., the historian and traveler, for his services, and who is to pay the same."

In response to the above, the special Police Committee will observe that in consequence of the recent laborious duties of the Clerks of the Common Council, they determined to employ an outside Secretary, and one who was fully equal to meet the extraordinary emergencies with which *they found themselves surrounded*. In casting their eyes over this mighty city, with its six hundred thousand souls, they were so fortunate as *to obtain, with his most obstinate reluctance*, the valuable services of a patriotic American gentleman, more than ordinarily distinguished as a phrenomenologist, and as a fireman, scholar, statesman and jurist, and as a watchful traveler in pastures lands. That he is a native of Providence, R. I., a State that reared as a "Rhode Island Line" a band of courageous patriots, on whom WASHINGTON relied in the darkest hour of the Revolution—a State that established the first Cotton Factory on this Continent; and gave birth to GREENE and PERRY, those illustrious soldiers on land and sea. With such a pedigree, and with such intelligence and experience as he possesses, the Committee lost no time in earnestly requesting him to become their Outside Secretary. On requesting Mr. BRANCH's bill for his patriotic, protracted, arduous and faithful services, they were amazed to learn that he magnanimously besought the Committee to give to Alderman HERRICK, the mover of the resolution, whatever they considered a fair equivalent for his services, as a slight testimonial of regard for that gentleman's undeviating fidelity as the Municipal Treasurer, and to the tax-payers of the City and County of New-York, since he has been Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward.

Respectfully submitted by
JOHN H. BRIGGS,
Chairman of the Special Police Investigating Committee.

Board of Councilmen—MONDAY, *May 7.*

The Board met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Board proceeded to the consideration of the following

PETITIONS PRESENTED:

Petition for a sewer in Eldridge-street. Also, for a sewer in Sheriff-street, between Houston and Stanton streets. To have sidewalk in Christie-street repaired. Against building a sewer in Birmingham-street. Against the extension of the Sixth-avenue Railroad through Vesey-street. Petition of the residents of the Eleventh Ward for the better regulation of the Tenth-street and Grand Point Ferry. Petition of the Trustees of the American Widows' Relief Association for aid. For the continuation of sewer in Forty-ninth-street; and for setting curb stones in the same street. Petition for a public market and ferry in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Two copies of the following memorial were presented to the Board—one by Councilman CURRY and the other by Councilman JOHN WERNER. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

MR. TRIMBLE'S PLAN.

To the Honorable Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

Having become satisfied, by careful examination of the requirements for the New City Hall, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Honorable Board to the following facts:

1. That the plans now submitted by Gilbert, Sackett & Stuart, consist an almost entire enclosure of the present City Hall, including the north end of the Park from Broadway to Centre-street.

2. That the form of the plan of the building is the most expensive that can be adopted, giving an immense extent of external walling, and consequently a great amount of additional cost in the workmanship and labor.

4. That the cost of the design in execution will be of vast amount, in consequence of the small parts and divisions into which the various floors are cut, while the building will be wanting in that grandeur of harmonious simplicity so eminently requisite in an important public building like the one in question, and affording the Honorable Board an opportunity of displaying their correct judgment and appreciation of the wants of so large a community as that of the Empire City, as well as the present as for the future.

In view of all these facts, the undersigned is now preparing, and has nearly completed, plans for altering and [illegible] which shall retain all those elements, and preserve [illegible] a simple and grand architectural, a beauteous whole as well, for its utility, subject again on the contents of the Honorable Board, and be of comparatively a trifling cost as [illegible] with the premises the City of New-York stands in the world.

The Architect, in the [illegible] plans, has in no manner [illegible] a work of such vast importance, on the City of New-York, without any [illegible] and they have been [illegible] and they [illegible] with the [illegible] and completeness of the plans now [illegible] body.

The building, as proposed by the above plans [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRAVELING.

A Walk Southward.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 19, 1855.

In the olden time when people traveled in stage-coaches and post-chaises, one might hope to have adventures to relate, even during very short journeys. There was at least an opportunity to apply physiognomy and pathy-ology, and of hearing the experiences of fellow-travelers, but now-a-days one only sees rows of pale and breathless faces, with the privilege of imagining them to be tormented by fevers, and listens only to the continual rattle and hiss of cars and engines. Hundreds of people are setting out with their faces towards the same point of the compass as your own, but whither and for what purpose you know not and cannot inquire. It is a dull way of going through the world, but physical comfort is becoming the one thing important, and there is besides, this to console us, we have fewer visits for the stopping places and the houses of our friends. In the days of our fathers it would have taken a week to come from New-York to Washington, without tarrying by the way; yet here I am, having been only twelve hours journeying, spending the week in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Before I left the former city, I learned with surprise the extent of its manufactures—that it is really the Birmingham of America—*turning out* more pens and pencils, screws, knives, scissors of all manner of *cunning workmanship*, besides woollens, carpets, and fine linens than any other two cities in the land. The laborers in these factories are the rioters which have gained for the city so bad a repute; it is, notwithstanding, the city of thrift and industry and commerce, and an honor to the fraternity.

It is not necessary to have pointed out to you the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, for though you cannot see the line, the difference in the appearance of the broad domains, you behold, strikes you the instant you cross it. The extensive fields are not dotted with cottages, but with cabins, and they are so small that you must necessarily infer they are tenanted by few, or by those who are living in most uncomfortable proximity. In the city we expect people to be crowded and huddled, but where there is so much land unoccupied, ample *quarters* for the *lowly* might be afforded, however low they might be. This is not a pleasant time of the year to see the country, as the Winter is gone and Spring has not come, but I should not think Summer could clothe with variety and beauty the wayside between Philadelphia and Baltimore. I spent only a few hours in the latter city, and those few were devoted to one old gentleman. I wish I could send a daguerreotype of him to every youth in the land. I have a great partiality for Quakers, though I am not one of those who think a Quaker must necessarily be good, but never in my life did I see any thing quite so beautiful as the countenance of this old Quaker gentleman. I am also a great admirer of bloom, but there is to my eye a beauty of maturity which excels that of youth, and a beauty of age which excels both. When the face bears the impress of a long life devoted to good and noble deeds, which a noble heart alone prompts, there is something more akin to Heaven than earth in the expression of lofty purity which beams from it, and it is something which must hallow all who come within its influence. The longer the life the more thoroughly will the character be stamped upon the brow, and there is nothing so repulsive as the lines which avarice, ambition and groveling passion trace in a long course of years.

It was evening when we arrived in Washington, and the morning greeted us and the day lulled us with a pouring rain. A rainy day is to a city what adversity is to a friend, and this more than any other can bear the test. The "magnificent distances" of the Capital have been the theme of ridicule of all scribblers, but I am inclined to call this feature the glory of the city. What a pity it was wise and far seeing people could not have planned every great town. There does not seem to be a lurking place for squalid poverty, or a filthy alley in which disease can generate. Through these spacious streets the breezes may play freely, and these blooming matrons must be reaping the benefit. There is no need of living out of town, for the country air cannot be purer than this which one may breathe at every window.

I was never in Washington before, but I am not so green as to suppose I could say anything new of it to any great number of my readers. It has been written, and sketched, and daguerreotyped, and sent to every corner of the land, and yet when beholding it, all is just as new and fresh and beautiful. It is the capital of our great nation—the theatre of legislation for millions—the residence of the President and heads of departments—the centre of gravity—the culminating point for all national interests,—it must be an object of attraction to every American.

The Capitol, *as all taxpayers know*, is being enlarged, and on so grand a scale that it will be years yet before it is finished. The additions are two wings connected to the principal building by magnificent portices. It is to be the largest and grandest public building in the world. Its outer walls are all of marble, as are those of the DEPARTMENTS also in progress of erection. There is no other nation that can afford to use marble so freely, and therefore with all their boasted superiority in the Fine Arts, there is no other nation which has so elegant public buildings as ours. I have not yet entered *within the gates* of any of the palaces, but have driven through every street and avenue, and by and around every public building and point of interest, and felt at *every step* that Washington was worthy of its high position and its *great name*. Every avenue is twice the width of Broadway, and lined on each side with trees. Though a great commercial city, it has none of the appearances of a great trading mart. It is not a place where arts and manufactures flourish,—not because there are not *water privileges*, but because—yes, because the surrounding country is not cultivated by freemen. There is no end superior to the banks of the Potomac, and it might be made to yield abundantly of every fruit and herb-bearing tree, and support thousands where it now supports hundreds; but genius is not permitted to play on her borders—there is a blight upon nature and a blight upon man. Ye freedom is in better repute than Slavery in the city. Very few slaves are kept by families, none by ministers of the gospel, and through whole streets not one may be found, and only two thousand in a population of sixty thousand. It cannot be long ere the name will be washed out, and the Goddess of Liberty no longer blush to wave her banner, on which is inscribed, "All men born free and equal." There is no longer a slave pen in the city, and a community in which the *National* Era can prosper as it does here, ought not to be branded as Pro-Slavery. A great majority must be on the side of "God and the right." I should like, too, to daguerreotype this famous editor to his readers, for I am sure they would be surprised to see one who thus fearlessly battles with all the powers that be, a slight, frail looking man, with a consciousness on which there is not a trace of the stern, unrelenting nature that characterizes him, but a placid, genial, life-beaming expression, which is like a halo. It is shedding its light upon a nation, aye, upon a world, and I no longer wonder at its quickening power.

In all the grand arrangements of our National policy there seems to me nothing so foolish as the preparations for war,—those cannon and balls, and muskets and rifles. Jupiter's gun boats were most sensible, for they emptied the folly of expecting any more great opinions with foreign powers, and saved all this monstrous expense. Our acting President has dispensed with one honor which all his predecessors have been willing to enjoy. The Commander-in-Chief, on visiting the Navy-Yard has been ever greeted with a salute of twenty guns. Mr. Pierce [illegible] on visiting the station on his visits to [illegible] quarantine,—*seems not specified*.

We have to-day been favored with beautiful April showers, which I hope will bring May flowers, for Spring is three weeks behind her time, and unless she hurries, Summer will be here before she has accomplished half her work. MINNIE MYRTLE.

AWFUL CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

Seven Men Living on Camphene and Shark Oil—Inhuman Conduct of the Crew of an Unknown Schooner.

On the outward passage of bark *Clara*, Windsor, March 19, lat. 32°, long. 66°:38', a fresh breeze from S. S. W., saw a wreck to leeward with two men standing on the bow and waving their hats. The bark hove to, got out a boat and succeeded in taking them off. The wreck proved to be the schooner *John Clark*, Captain MCRAY, hence for Jackmel. The men stated that they were all that were left out of seven men that sailed in the above schooner from New-York on the 3d day of March, bound to Jackmel; that on the 7th March, 9 P. M., while under double reefed sail, wind W. S. W., a squall struck the schooner from W. N. W. and threw her on her beam ends, and it was an hour before they succeeded in cutting away the weather rigging, when the mainmast and foremost went close by the deck, then she righted. The hatches had bursted and the vessel was full of water. They were left without food or water, but on the next day obtained a keg of crackers that were wet with salt water. After which, got a bucket of vinegar, some shark liver oil and some camphene; the latter made them stupid, and feel as if they were on fire. The fifth day after the catastrophe, the captain, mate, steward and two men died, and they, the two remaining men, had nothing to eat for 8 days previous to being taken off. Those that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one of which—a fishing schooner—came close to them, so that they could see the man at the helm. They hallooed to them, and she hove to and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them, put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance. All were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight, could have read her name, as her letters then were indistinctly visible. The weather was good and nothing to hinder them from saving all hands. The names of the two saved were ROBT. MCRAY, (Captain's son,) and CHAS. LOWELL.

The American Lady who Studies Medicine in Paris.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing a notice in the TIMES of the 5th, of "an American female studying medicine in Paris," taken from the Charleston *Medical Journal*, I have thought some additional particulars might be found interesting to the readers of the TIMES.

Mrs (not Miss CLARKE) is a widow, who, on the death of her husband, commenced the study of medicine, and received her diploma from one of our Western schools—(Cleveland, I think)—and then settled in Boston, where she enjoys the good opinion of such men as Drs. BIGELOW, WARREN, &c. She left for Europe last Spring, to avail herself of the great advantages Paris affords for studying the diseases of women and children, intending to make that her *specialité*.

I met her frequently during various visits to Paris in 1854, at the *Enfants' Malades* and *La Charité*, generally accompanied by her brother, J. TREDALE TALBOT, M. D., who, I may remark *en passant*, is the *second* American physician who has made the ascent of *Mont Blanc*—Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of New-York, having had the first honor.

When last in Paris, in February, 1855, she told me she was about to become an *Interne* of the *Maternité*—an honor awarded to but one other American woman—ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M. D.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Medical Journal* is entirely at fault in speaking of her "feeling the ludicrousness of her situation." Miss CLARKE is an earnest seeker after truth—she feels that her sex are most lamentably ignorant of the most simple physiological laws, and she thinks, and not unwisely, that they will be more willing to listen to instruction, to receive advice in their own peculiar conformation, from one of their own sex, if intelligent and thoroughly educated, than from ours—hence her devotion to the glorious science of medicine. MRS. CLARKE is much thought of by the American ladies in Paris, and they are beginning to ask her attendance in the sick-room, as well as to enjoy her conversation in the parlor.

It may interest lady readers to know MRS. CLARKE'S *personnel*. She is about twenty-six, dresses *à la mode*, and with exquisite taste, and a perfect knowledge of the harmonies of colors, and their adaptation to complexion, &c. At the pleasant *soirées* of our people she usually wore a black velvet basque, with open sleeves, &c.

In her face you see the union of sentiment and sense, of vivid feeling, with strong intellectuality, characteristic of so many of the daughters of New-England.

G. H. C. S., M. D.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The Councilmen's Committee on Finance.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen held a meeting in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering such subjects as have been referred to them by the Board. Several matters came up for consideration that had been deferred at a previous meeting; and among them, that of establishing a Hospital for Women. The Committee received a petition from the Women's Hospital Association, asking for a donation of $2,500 towards the enterprise. Dr. J. MARION SIMS appeared before the Committee, and stated that this Association was organized in February last by a number of wealthy ladies of our City, their design being to establish a Hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. The Association have hired, and are now furnishing a building for the accommodation of patients, at No. 83 Madison avenue, and it is being fitted up in a very comfortable manner. The Institution is entirely under the direction and care of a Board of Managers consisting of ladies, while the Medical and Surgical departments are under the control and management of Dr. SIMS, assisted by a Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons. The Association contemplate erecting a spacious building for their use at some future day; but in the meantime, they ask for this donation from the City of $2,500, to help furnish the building now occupied.

The Committee signified their intention to visit the Institution at an early day, being favorably disposed towards the enterprise.

Mr. CORNELIUS BEDELL presented a petition asking that damages be allowed him for injuries sustained by the erection of a Station-House on a lot of his ground in Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

EX-MAYOR KINGSLAND appeared before the Committee on behalf of Dr. A. B. WHITNEY, who was selected by His Honor the late Mayor KINGSLAND, to act as his medical adviser in behalf of the City, in emergency occasioned by the resignation of the Health Commissioner and the illness of the Resident Physician, asking that the Doctor may be paid the balance of his bill ($360) for medical services.

The Committee announced their intention to report in favor of the payment of the bill.

☞ During our recent war with Mexico it was found necessary to call on the marines and sailors serving in the Pacific squadron to serve on shore, and a large number of sailors were accordingly placed under command of Gen. KEARNEY. During one of their "shore fights," as Jack termed it, a body of "Greasers" were discovered firing from a large barn, and it being necessary to get to the rear to effect an entrance, the marine officer in command of the Sails gave the order:

"By the right flank 'ne' left, forward."

The tars' jealousy in a high state of excitement, tried it on, but couldn't do it; in fact, "they got all in a heap," as a spectator describes it, when Lieutenant B——w——r of the Navy, seeing some of his lads in confusion, came running up with

"What in thunder is the matter?"

"I can't get your men to obey me," answers Mr. Marine.

"Give the order," says he, "and I'll see they do."

Accordingly, "By the right flank," &c., was yelled out, but sounds and words was poor Jack's puzzle, when B. sang out. "Hang it, Sir, that's no way to talk to my men. Look, you lubbers, and weather that hasn't." You had better believe it was done in no time.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The Dubuque *Daily Observer* is defunct. It has been discontinued for want of support. It had only 160 subscribers. The *Weekly Observer* is still continued.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The Indictment of the Government Against Its Projectors.

DECISION OF JUDGE INGERSOLL.

Order for the Discharge on Personal Recognizances in $1,000 Each.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MON'Y, May 7.

The interest which the recent proceedings instituted by the United States District Attorney against Colonel KINNEY and Mr. FABENS, the avowed principals in the Colonizing Expedition to the "Republic of Nicaragua," has awakened in the public mind, attracted a crowded assemblage to-day to the United States District Court, in which it was understood that, pursuant to previous arrangement, the case of the parties above mentioned, for alleged violation of the neutrality law, would come up for trial.

Immediately after the formal opening of the Court,

Mr. MCKNOW, the United States Attorney, rose to make his

MOTION FOR A POSTPONEMENT TILL NEXT TERM.

The learned gentleman said: "This day is assigned by the Court for the trial of KINNEY and FABENS. As it is not my intention to call the case on, I propose to state to the Court, in the shape of affidavits, the reasons why I cannot bring it to trial to-day.

United States vs. Henry L. Kinney and Joseph W. Fabens—Southern District of New-York, ss.—JOHN MCKNOW, United States Attorney, being duly sworn, says that —— O'BRIEN and —— KNEASS are, and that each of them is a material witness for the prosecution on the trial of this cause, and without the benefit of whose, and each of whose, testimony, he cannot safely proceed to the trial of this cause; and further says, that diligent endeavors have been made to obtain the attendance of said witnesses, and each of them, but unsuccessfully. JOHN MCKEON.

Sworn before me, May 7, 1855.

JOSEPH BRIDGHAM, U. S. Commissioner.

I also produce the affidavit of LUTHER HORTON, annexed to a subpœna issued to different parties; and I will read this affidavit:

United States vs. Henry L. Kinney and Joseph W. Fabens.—Southern District of New-York.—Luther Horton, one of the Deputies of the United States Marshal, being duly sworn, says that he has, since last week made due and diligent endeavors to serve the annexed subpœna on —— O'BRIEN and —— KNEASS, two of the witnesses therein named; that they respectively reside, or can usually be found, in Philadelphia in the District of Pennsylvania; that the deponent, during the last week, went to the city of Philadelphia to serve the said subpœna; that he was not able to serve said subpœna on said O'BRIEN, deponent being unable to find said O'BRIEN, and being credibly informed that said O'BRIEN was temporarily absent from said Philadelphia, and had gone to Cincinnati, and that it was uncertain when he would return; that deponent was also unable to find said —— KNEASS, because said KNEASS had gone out of town and would return in a few days.

Sworn, &c.

Under such a state of facts I do not deem it prudent to place these defendants upon trial. There is a duty owing to the Government and to the people of the United States on my part, as well as to these defendants. The case which has been presented to me, so far as I can gather information in relation to it, is, *prima facie*, a violation of the neutrality laws. In such a case the trial of the cause ought not to be undertaken without due preparation. Every effort has been made on my part to reach these witnesses. During the last week the Marshal's Deputies have been actively engaged, yet with all their endeavors we have not been able to reach the parties named in our affidavits. Under such circumstances I shall ask that there be a continuance of the bail until the case be brought on at the next term.

Mr. OGDEN HOFFMAN, (one of the counsel for the defendants,) inquired whether those witnesses had been examined before the Grand Jury.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY—That I will not answer. It is not incumbent on me to say who were examined before the Grand Jury.

Mr. EAGER, (also counsel for defence,) stated that there were NO names on the back of the indictment.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY said he would call on the defendants to plead to the indictment.

Mr. EAGER—We will plead.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—What will you plead—not guilty?

Mr. EAGER—Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN—What other plea could we enter? (Laughter.)

Mr. EAGER then proceeded to state his reasons why the application for a continuance should not be granted. He contended that the affidavits were insufficient to warrant the granting of such an application, and relied on the fact that intimately as the prosecutors are in personal inconvenience would result to the witness from acceding to the motion, the trial should be immediately proceeded with. Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS, he said, had, at great expense, at great inconvenience, and with much loss of time, prepared their witnesses for this case. Witnesses had been brought here from a distance at great inconvenience to themselves, and at expense, necessarily, to the defence. The circumstances of this case were peculiar—probably more so than those of any case ever presented before this Court. It was conceded here that the visit of Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS to Central America would comprise in its number some four or five hundred men. Those men were here, or in this immediate vicinity. This day, the 7th of May, had been set apart by the charter party itself, for the sailing of the vessel. She was a ship of some 1,600 tons; all her coal for the voyage was on board; all her provisions for the voyage were on board, except, of course, those fresh provisions that were ordinarily put on board immediately preceding sailing. About a hundred mechanics had been employed incessantly for three weeks in order to fit out this vessel, whereby the owner might be enabled to comply with the charter, and to sail to-day. The amount of that charter was $21,000. That amount became due to-day. The demurrage upon that vessel was $1,500 a day; and as she was not in any regular trade, but depending for her employment and her profits upon the occasional trips in which she might be employed, if this trial stood indefinitely postponed the owner of that vessel could not safely make any contract in relation to her voyage after she returned, because if the time of her departure from this port were left indefinite, the time of her return would consequently be left indefinite also. Therefore he could not safely make any arrangement for her next voyage. The value of this vessel was such as to require that she should not be kept idle—some two or three hundred thousand dollars. Now this $1,500 a day, if she were detained, together with other incidental expenses, must be defrayed by the parties to this charter party. This large number of men—some several hundred—were detained here in hotels and in boarding-houses at great expense. The expense of five hundred would be something like $1,000 a day, in addition to the $1,500 a day of demurrage. This vessel had advertised to take freight below there to the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, but merchants would not deliver that freight until the time of her sailing would be rendered certain. And if the owner undertook to receive that freight without understanding of a certain time of sailing, and failed to deliver it within the reasonable time contemplated by the law, he subjected himself to damages. Therefore, in this case it was not simply the inconvenience of these personal defendants that was concerned, but the inconvenience and the expenses to some four or five hundred others, together with all the consequences of demurrages by reason of not starting, added to the consequences to the owner of this vessel for any subsequent derangement in his plans for her employment after she should return. Counsel then proceeded to criticise the affidavits, dwelling on the looseness with which, he said, they had been drawn up, and commenting severely on their various omissions, commissions and the other failures in what he conceived to be their generally unsatisfactory character.

Mr. OGDEN HOFFMAN followed in a forcible argument, in the course of which, he referred to the publicity which had attended all the proceedings connected with the fitting out of the expedition, and asserted the eminently peaceful nature of it, and the perfectly legitimate intentions of the defendants. He denied that there was any necessity for delay on the part of the prosecution, inasmuch as the Grand Jury had had evidence before them sufficient to justify them, in their own consideration, in finding a true bill against the accused, and that as all the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury were here, the prosecuting attorney could not refuse to allow the case to go before the Petty Jury on the same evidence.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, (likewise for the defence,) said it had been suggested to him that it might possibly appear, if he said nothing in regard to this motion, that it did not strike him as equally objectionable as it had appeared to be to the associate counsel. He did desire to learn from the District Attorney when he proposed to try this case?

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY, in reply, said he could not fix the time when he expected to be able to try it, until it was seen what the Court said of this motion.

Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded to say that he regarded the proposition as utterly inconsistent with reason and justice; that he could only suppose it was made for the purpose of protecting the prosecution from the consequences of a trial on an indictment which, in his judgment, should never have been found. He reviewed the affidavits read by the District Attorney, charging them with the omission of all the facts necessary to be stated, such as the full names and places of residence of the witnesses, where they were gone to, when they would be back, what specific efforts had been made to find them, and what they were expected to prove. He insisted on the right of the defendants to an immediate trial. The nature of this indictment would involve the examination of a very considerable number of witnesses on the part of the defence, to show what was the nature of the enterprise in which they were engaged. They were proposing to settle peaceably in an agricultural region, and pursue the avocations as farmers in the country which they were purposing to inhabit. The gentleman of the District Attorney was to plant the colony here temporarily—(laughter)—to detain all these men in the City of New-York through the dog days, or deprive the defence of the benefit of their testimony by suffering them to go their way, whilst the accused would have to remain here to suffer the consequences of their proceeding—their legal, peaceful proceeding, as they said, and as they were prepared to prove. An indictment had been brought into Court, and the defendants inquired upon whose testimony it was found; there was no name on it; and the prosecuting officer refused to answer. Public rumor had it that this indictment was found upon the suspicions, if not upon the affidavit, Mr. MARCOLETTA himself—gentlemen who claimed to be among other commissioners or in a diplomatic capacity, a country which the indictment described as the Republic of Nicaragua. An effort had been made to find that Republic, as he understood, by the Government, and to find some responsible authority in that neighborhood, but the search had proved a failure. It would seem, at any rate, to be a singular proceeding on the part of a foreign Government, to control the proceedings of our Grand Juries, or to step into the jury-box and determine the verdict. But this was very much more remarkable when done on behalf of what had not yet been recognized as a Government, (and which had been strenuously sought for but could not be found,) by a man who had not yet ascertained whether he represented that Government or whether he did not—a man who appeared here, thinking he was a commercial, and hoping he was a diplomatic representative, but, as the counsel believed, not recognized by our Government in either capacity.

Mr. CUTTING (for Senior MARCOLETTA) replied at much length and with great ability to the arguments against the motion for postponement. The indictment, he said, was but ten days old, and the case had been interposed about half an hour; and yet his friends were clamorous on the other side against the extraordinary and extravagant delay that had been interposed to their trial. In regard to the argument that had been based on the want of the names of the witnesses on the back of the indictment, he said that the law required no such endorsement on the indictment; case in the case of treason; and these defendants were only charged with a misdemeanor. He argued that the Constitution, in providing for a "speedy trial" for persons charged with crime, could not be construed as meaning an "immediate trial," where an immediate trial might thwart the ends of justice. The counsel for the defence had told them that there were some four or five hundred agriculturists in this City who were to be employed in speeding the plow and in handling the hoe in those fields regions of Nicaragua, but he inclined to the belief that there would be about as many furrows turned up by the plow as many hillocks made with the hoe, and as many fields leveled by the harrow by them here, if they should be detained, as there would be in those fields to which it was said they were to be transported. It was said, too, that these five or six hundred able bodied farmers were residing in the hotels and in the public houses about town, spending at the rate of $1,000 a day. Why, this was a new breed of farmers! It seemed to be quite a new crop, destined especially to adventurers into the new regions. The gentleman who had just spoken thought it was like an expedition to Illinois, but it was the first time he (Mr. CUTTING) imagined that able bodied men, five or six hundred of them, on their way to Illinois, or Kansas, or the West, where land was to be got almost for the asking, were found hanging round hotels, and indulging in public houses at such an enormous expenditure as this would seem to be. There were some suspicions, however, abroad, that instead of the hoe they were to be provided with the bowie knife, and instead of the plow they were to take the revolver—equipments not usual for those who went on these peaceful expeditions that his learned friend alluded to. It had also been said that this region of country which constituted a republic, could hardly be found on the map of nations, and his learned friends had observed that its minister stood in some equivocal position, where he hoped he was a minister but was not received nor accredited as such. He admitted that the country against which this enterprise was destined was a feeble, a weak, and a powerless country. He admitted that its weight in point of power and force in the scale of nations was almost as naught; but was that any reason why a great and powerful country should allow its people to band together for the purpose of obtaining possession from that weak and defenceless one of the soil which belonged by right to its own inhabitants? And he respectfully submitted that the sentiment of an American Judge should respond to the feelings of the American people, that they ought to take greater pains and make more efforts to repress these enterprises against the feeble, the helpless, and the inoffensive, than when directed against the people of a great and powerful nation who could take care of themselves. When a powerless and friendless people were those whose territories were threatened, he respectfully submitted that it afforded no reason, either, for sarcasm against them, or any reason why the usual proceedings in cases of this kind should be set aside and disregarded. The counsel went on to speak of the amiability, modesty, and understanding deportment of his client, Mr. MARCOLETTA, and denied that he (Mr. M.) was not officially the representative of his Government in this country. As such, therefore, he (Mr. C.) asserted his right to be treated with as much respect as the servant of any of the proudest crowned heads on the face of the habitable globe.

The District Attorney followed in an argument of some length, varied now and then by the interlocutory remarks of counsel. He assumed the whole responsibility of the proceedings that had been taken in this case, and was content, having made every proper effort in his power to bring it to an issue, to abide by the consequences of it.

The Court then proceeded to render a

DECISION.

This indictment, said the learned Judge, against these individuals now before the Court, was found at the last term of the Court, near the close of it, and it, in substance, charges, that they have been guilty of acts in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and that these acts were committed in the City of New-York. At an early day in the present term—on Wednesday last—a motion was made to have this case set down for trial at a particular day. That motion was resisted on the part of the District Attorney, for the reason, among others, that he might be engaged in the Circuit at that time; but finally, the motion prevailed, and it was set down for trial for this day. The time has arrived, and a motion is made by the District Attorney to have the case go off for the term. And in the discussion of this question on the one side and the other, I agree entirely with what has fallen from one of the counsel, that much has been said, and, I may say, much has been said on both sides, that might have been omitted. I shall not allude to anything excepting to those points which I deem material to the question, which question is: "Shall this case go off for the term?" By one of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States a right is secured to every individual indicted to have a speedy trial. That right is secured to him. He is guaranteed in that right. It is the duty of courts to see that the guarantee is kept and performed. By the Constitution as it was originally framed, there was no such provision. We all know who know anything of the discussion which took place in the various conventions, when the question was submitted to a State Convention whether that Constitution should be adopted, that there were serious objections on the part of many of the States to the adoption of it as it then existed. They were fearful that the rights of individuals were not sufficiently secured by it; and in many of the Conventions it was finally adopted, after serious opposition, upon the understanding had by all that certain provisions should be incorporated, after it was adopted, by way of amendment, that would remove the objections that were made to it. And hence we find that at the first session of Congress which met under the Constitution, several amendments were proposed, which had been suggested by the several Conventions, who adopted the Constitution upon the implied understanding that these amendments should be proposed. Several amendments were proposed which were finally acceded to on the part of the States, and which then became part of the fundamental law. Among others was this: that a speedy trial should be secured to an individual charged with crime; and it may be safely said that, had it not been for the understanding had at the time, that this amendment together with others, should be proposed and should be adopted, the constitution under which we live would not have been adopted by many of the States. Individuals then have a right to a speedy trial. They are charged with certain offences set forth in the indictment. They come into Court and say that they are ready to meet those charges, and demand a speedy trial. And a motion is made that the trial which is set down for to-day should be postponed for certain reasons. And if the reasons are well-founded, it must be postponed; if they are not, it should not be. What are those reasons? The reasons are that two individuals who have been named, are, in the estimation of the District Attorney, from information which he has received—not from any interview which he has had with the witnesses, but from what somebody has told him—that those two individuals are material witnesses. To the question put to the District Attorney, "Were those witnesses before the Grand Jury?", he refuses to answer; and he had a right to refuse. But it is evident to me that these witnesses were not before the Grand Jury. Their Christian names are not even known to the District Attorney. If they had been before the Grand Jury their Christian names would have been known; it would have been known who they were, and where they were to be found. I must take it for granted, therefore, that this bill was found by the Grand Jury without the testimony of these witnesses upon whom the Attorney relies for a conviction in this case, and without whose testimony he says he cannot safely proceed to trial. There is no pretence that any witnesses upon whom the Attorney relies are absent excepting these. And, therefore, I must take it for granted that all the witnesses who were before the Grand Jury are now within his power, and subject to be called by him. The question then presents itself—how does the case stand with those witnesses by whose testimony this bill was found? And that depends upon the question, upon what grounds the Grand Jury went in finding this bill. Much has been said as to the rule that should be adopted by a Grand Jury in finding a bill. Now, upon that subject, there has heretofore been various opinions of Judges in regard to it; some contending that the evidence before them should be such as should convince them, if they were on the petit jury, that the individual was guilty; others, that it needs only be such as would raise what is generally termed "a probable case," or strong suspicion. The second rule upon this subject, as I view it, and have viewed it for a long time, and, whenever I have had an opportunity to charge a Grand Jury upon the subject, in conformity to which I have always charged them, is, that before they can find a bill against an individual charged with crime, they should be satisfied by the evidence which is introduced before them—there being no rebutting evidence, and no opportunity for the party to explain—that by the evidence before them they should be satisfied that he was guilty; and, unless they were so satisfied, it was their duty to return the bill not a true bill. And I think that is the safe rule. Well, then, if the Grand Jury did adopt this rule—whether they did so or not I have no means of knowing)—then the Attorney has evidence to go to a trial, without counterveiling evidence such as would be sufficient to justify him in going to a trial. But, if the Grand Jury have not adopted that rule, and have adopted a rule of suspicion or probable cause, then there is strong reason why these individuals should not any longer be holden upon a bill that's found. The bill, however, has been found, which has been submitted to the Grand Jury, the Attorney says—now that he cannot safely go to trial before a petty jury; and he asks a postponement, to enable him to bring forward these witnesses, who, he says, have been informers, are material witnesses. And the objection to this is twofold—to, first, that the affidavit of the Attorney is not sufficient of itself to authorize the Court to postpone it, and so not stating sufficient facts to authorize him so to do; and the second is, that if they are material witnesses, such measures have not been taken, if they could be taken, to procure them in court as should have been taken. Now, there can be no question or no doubt that the Attorney sincerely believes that these witnesses are material witnesses; he has been so informed; he does not know them; he does not know even their Christian names; he has had no opportunity of seeing them; but the testimony of some two persons, either residing or usually to be found in the city of Philadelphia, he thinks is material. And it is said that urgent efforts have been used for the purpose of obtaining them. What are those efforts? That depends upon the affidavit of Mr. HORTON, the Deputy Marshal. He swears that with the subpœna which accompanies his affidavit he repaired to Philadelphia during the past week, made search for these witnesses, and they could not be found; that they had within a day or two, or within a few days, left the City, and that one would return in a day or two, and the other would return they do not know when. When did he go to Philadelphia? The affidavit, on its face, would not show when; but on looking at the subpœna, I see it is dated on Saturday. He could not have gone to Philadelphia previous to Saturday. On Saturday evening, probably, he went to Philadelphia, and then had an opportunity, from whatever time he got there on Sunday morning, to make search for these witnesses; and on Sunday evening returned so as to be back to-day in the City of New-York. If he had gone earlier he would have arrived earlier in Philadelphia, and might have found them, for it seems they had been only a few days before in Philadelphia. I do not, therefore, think that sufficient reasons have been shown by the District Attorney to make a different order upon this subject from that which we made—that this subject ought to be tried to-day. If the United States claim that those individuals are guilty, they know who the witnesses are to substantiate that charge; and those witnesses, if the United States expect a trial, should be produced. If witnesses who had been before the Grand Jury had absconded, that is that would present a different case; or if a witness who had been introduced before a Commissioner, or if a witness who even had not been introduced before a Grand Jury or Commissioner—if such facts were presented to the Court as to satisfy the Court that those witnesses were material, that would be a different case. If the District Attorney stated facts so as to enable the Court to determine, it would present a different case. That the District Attorney believes what he says no one can doubt. I think that his affidavit, although he honestly believes it, taken in connection with the efforts made to obtain them, the Marshal not being in Philadelphia until Saturday, and taken in connection with the additional fact that neither of those witnesses were before the Grand Jury, and also the additional fact that the Grand Jury ought not to have found the bill unless there was something to satisfy them of the guilt of the accused, more than the probable cause of guilt—I think these facts and reasonings do not furnish a sufficient ground why these individuals who are now charged should be deprived of their constitutional right to demand a speedy trial. On the statements which have been made here in an expedition which is going out, the nature of it I know nothing about. It is to be presumed that it is an innocent and a lawful expedition until the contrary is proved. If I should continue this case until the contrary is proved—if I should continue this case until the next term, I should be doing, in my judgment, gross injustice to these men, who would be obliged to be kept here. As a matter of course much of the testimony would go out, or the whole of the expedition would be broken up. I, therefore, do not think that the District Attorney has shown sufficient reason why the case should not proceed; and, therefore, I will not make any different order from what I have made.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The District Attorney rose and moved, under the act of August 8, 1846, that the case be transferred to the United States Circuit Court.

After some conversation between the opposing counsel, relative to the power conferred by that act,

The Court decided that there was not sufficient reason to determine why that order should be granted.

The District Attorney then stated that he would bring this case up for trial at this term if he could, and made a motion for a postponement until whatever period he should be enabled to have his witnesses ready, if he could succeed in finding them before the termination of this term.

This motion originated a new argument which was finally terminated by

The Court's refusal to grant it,

THE FINALE.

Mr. CUTTING recommended to the District Attorney that, rather than injure the public interests, he should decline to call the case.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY—The responsibility rests on me, and I decline to call the case.

The COURT—Then the only thing left for me to do is, to order the sureties to be discharged.

The District Attorney asked if the application now was to discharge the parties in their own recognizances?

Mr. HOFFMAN—That is it, Sir.

The COURT—Enter an order to have the sureties discharged, the parties to give their own recognizances.

COUNSEL—In what amount?

The COURT.—$1,000.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—To appear when?

The COURT.—In the ordinary mode, of course.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—For what time?

Mr. HOFFMAN—To appear on the next term of the Court, of course; that will accommodate your witnesses. (Laughter.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Will the Court fix the time?

The COURT.—Let them give their own recognizances to appear at the next term—(which they did, and the Court-room was cleared.)

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

James Boyd vs. The canal-boat J. H. Towner and 130 tons of coal.—The libel in this case was filed to recover remuneration for alleged salvage services. On the afternoon of Sept. 28, 1854, the boat was lying at the wharf at the foot of Spring-street. She had been obtained by the claimant, the owner of the coal, for the purpose of storing a quantity of coal in her, until he should need to use it. On putting in the 130 tons it was found that she leaked badly. Efforts were made to keep her afloat, and towards evening an agent of the claimant went to his office to procure hands to unload the coal. While he was gone, the person who had been put in charge of the coal by the claimant, without his knowledge, engaged the libelant to take the boat to the foot of Clarkson-street, put her in a place of safety and keep her afloat until she could be discharged. The employment was at first for the night, but was continued next morning. The libelant accordingly took the boat to the foot of Clarkson-street, and while still engaged in keeping the boat free of water and discharging the coal, he libeled the boat and the coal for his services, and they were taken possession of by the Marshal on the 29th of September. No one appearing for the boat, she was sold under the process of the Court, and the proceeds not being sufficient to pay the libelant's claim, he proceeded against the coal.

The claimant objected to this libelant's claim; that he was never employed by him, and rendered no service of value; that the demand was not maritime or within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the suit was prematurely brought.

Held by the Court—That the libelant had undertaken to put the boat in a safe position and to keep her afloat until the coal was discharged—and until that was done he had no right to demand anything for his services,—that the libel having been filed before this was done, the suit was prematurely brought and the other questions need not be considered.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellant, Mr. McMahon. For claimant, Mr. Van Santvoord.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

Josephine M. Bumbley vs. Robert M. Dewitt, James Davenport, William B. Tisdale and Charles Beale.—This case came up this afternoon on a motion for an injunction. The complainant set forth that she had made arrangements with defendant Beale to prepare a narrative of her life at the convent at Emmetsburg, from her statements of it; that she believes that Beale, afterwards, without any authorization from her, made a contract with Dewitt & Davenport, of this City, to publish the same; and that defendants have taken possession of her manuscript, and have refused to let her see it, as the narrative which they proposed to publish; that they have copyrighted it, and she has also copyrighted her own, and that the publication of the book which the defendants have copyrighted as written by her, would be a great injury to her, and she prays for an injunction against them.

The defendants read their affidavits, which set out that they had full authority from the complainant to use her name as they had done; that she did not write the book which they have copyrighted, but furnished only a mere statement, which could not be used, and was not used, but that the whole thing has been written over by an authoress of Virginia, and put into an entirely different form, that of a novel; and that the parties have never desired to keep the narrative from her, but have endeavored to show it to her, and were prevented only by herself.

The affidavits being read, Gen. Sanford, counsel for the complainant, said that the complainant desired to present affidavits to contradict the statements of the defendants and their letters, which would show that they had acted without her authority. He said that a very singular course had been pursued in this matter; that in violation of the temporary injunction, a whole chapter of the book was published in a morning paper, and that in the *Evening Post* of to-day the proceedings which were now going on, were published as having taken place, and the affidavits

MARKET REPORTS.

MARINE.—Custom reports for the N. Y. Daily Times.

ARRIVED.—Ave in Harbor better General at steady prices with sales of 120 bbls at $5 10@5 30 for Prairie, and 65 @1,000 bu at 1 10 for No. 2 Spring.

COTTON.—Is moderate demand, but is 3c. quiet to fair at 10½c. and the Liverpool port, is 1½ @ ¼ d. lower.

COFFEE.—The market is still unsettled, but firm, the sales yesterday were 2,500 bags, Rio, part at 14½c. @ 15c. duty paid.

FREIGHTS.—Are dull and unchanged, but there is a steady movement to Liverpool, at 5d. @ 5½d. per bushel.

Foreign Ports.—Friday Night, 11½ P. M.—Dispatches have just been received from Liverpool, dated 1 P. M. to-day, stating that the cotton market was quiet and steady, with a small business doing. Prices were unchanged from the previous quotations

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MAY, 1855.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

Anniversaries and Church Unions—Anniversary of Abolition Societies.

New York Sunday School Union.—Anniversary of Sabbath Schools and Children's Day.

Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.—Anniversary.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—Anniversary.

American Tract Society.—Anniversary.

American Home Missionary Society.—Anniversary.

American Sunday School Union.—Anniversary.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Anniversary.

American Bible Society.—Anniversary.

American Education Society.—Anniversary.

American Missionary Association.—Anniversary.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—Anniversary.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.—Anniversary.

American Baptist Publication Society.—Anniversary.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.—Anniversary.

American Female Guardian Society.—Anniversary.

American Society for Promoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath.—Anniversary.

American Society for the Relief of Destitute Colored Seamen.—Anniversary.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.—Anniversary.

American Society for the Promotion of Temperance.—Anniversary.

American Temperance Union.—Anniversary.

American Peace Society.—Anniversary.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—Anniversary.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.—Lecture by Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts. Union Saints Convention, 71 F. M. Metropolitan Theatre.

The Board Dece.

It is probable that the determination of this Government to repudiate the future execution of deee by Denmark, upon our vessels passing through the Sound into the Baltic, will be favorably regarded by the other European Powers. This import, which considerably retarded the commerce of the United States in that Sea, was a mere usurpation on the part of Denmark to which honor to their flag or advantage to their trade. On this subject the Hanover Gazette says:

"We have received from a very reliable source the conclusion of the news that the United States, by the decree of last March, denounced to Denmark all the treaties existing between these two countries relative to the Sound dues. The occasion appears well chosen, as it is probable that, if the United States decline to pay them, the other Powers will follow their example, and thus the Danish Government will be deprived of the revenue which it derives from this source. It cannot hold what it has usurped if the United States, by refusing to pay, should set the example, and the other Powers will follow their example. Denmark will then be compelled to enter into negotiations with the Powers, and to accept the terms which they may dictate. It appears that the Russian Government is taking measures to follow the example of the United States."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The important musical event of the season—the first appearance in this city of Miss ADA ISAACS MENKEN, in the new drama of "Mazeppa," and the "Actress of Padua," will take place this evening. The engagement of this lady, and now, instead of a nine days' wonder, we may look for a permanent triumph in art. The "Mazeppa" will be performed to-night (Tuesday).

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Nobilities of this city, and strangers from all parts of the country, will be delighted to learn that Mrs. JOHN WOOD has returned to her old boards, and will appear this evening in the new and popular comedy of "Self," which has been produced with great success at the London Haymarket Theatre. Mrs. Wood's engagement is limited to a few nights only, and the public should not delay in securing seats.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An immoderately long drama in five acts, called "The Yeoman's Bride," which was announced for last night, was not forthcoming, and in its place was produced the Frenchified, but clever, piece entitled "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn," in which Mr. BURTON, Mrs. HOEY, and Miss ROSA BENNETT take the chief parts. The "Bride" was announced for this evening, and the "Boots" will be withdrawn.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "Lady of Lyons" will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. HUNTLEY in the principal characters. The "Lady" is a favorite piece with the public, and the performers are fully competent to do justice to the parts assigned them.

WINTER GARDEN.—The "Corsican Brothers" will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. BARRY in the principal characters. The "Brothers" is a favorite piece with the public, and the performers are fully competent to do justice to the parts assigned them.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The "Lady of Lyons" will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. HUNTLEY in the principal characters. The "Lady" is a favorite piece with the public, and the performers are fully competent to do justice to the parts assigned them.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Corsican Brothers" will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. BARRY in the principal characters. The "Brothers" is a favorite piece with the public, and the performers are fully competent to do justice to the parts assigned them.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Lady of Lyons" will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. HUNTLEY in the principal characters. The "Lady" is a favorite piece with the public, and the performers are fully competent to do justice to the parts assigned them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES

LEE & CO'S
PATENT WINDOW SHADE.
CLOTH WITH WINDOW SHADE.
OFFICE, No. 257 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE OFFICE, 7 Union-square.—Private entrance, 17 East 14th-st. Established for the convenience of those who desire to marry without publicity. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M. Mrs. DR. LOZIER, Principal.

PERSONAL.

ALL LETTERS FOR REV. T. H. MILBURN, Cincinnati, Ohio, should be addressed as hereafter to Rev. T. H. MILBURN, Box 1,800, Jersey City, N. J.

GEORGE MCKENZIE.—WIFE and 4 boys left his bed in Oct. 1865, destitute. [illegible]

CHARLES MCCLOSKY, late of Cork, Ireland, will please address his present residence to Mrs. ANN MCCLOSKY, Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y.

ANY PERSON KNOWING the present address of JOHN MCCARTHY, late of Cork, Ireland, will please address to Mrs. ANN MCCARTHY, Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y.

ANY PERSON KNOWING the present address of MICHAEL MCCARTHY, late of Cork, Ireland, will please address to Mrs. ANN MCCARTH

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, May 8, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY.

Reinstallation of City Government.

The new Common Council of Jersey City was organized last evening at its Lyceum. The question of Mayoralty not having yet been decided, no message was received.

John M. Lyon was re-elected Treasurer of the Common Council, Gideon W. Cassedy was re-elected City Clerk, and Col. Nathaniel Klein, City Marshal. Three ballots were upon the first ballot, and almost all in regard to Councilmen. Ballot was taken very slowly, and at 12 o'clock, A. M., on the 12th ballot, the election of Mayor was declared postponed to 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Henry Koberty.

Wm. H. Dane, dry goods merchant in Montgomery-street, discovered yesterday morning that his store had been entered during the day or night previous, and robbed of valuable goods to the amount of $1,000. The thieves have not been detected.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 5, by Rev. Mr. Hatfield, **Charles Lafayette** to Miss **Mary Levia A.,** daughter of Mr. Jacob Cline, all of this City.

On Thursday, May 6, by Rev. Solomon Rex, Dr. **Clement Hall,** of Cincinnati, to Miss **Mary Hunt,** daughter of Mr. Peter Hunt, of this City.

On Sunday, May 9, by Rev. Mr. Warren Burton, **Lewis Eugene Hamilton** to Miss **Laura Eugene Hamilton,** daughter of Benjamin Moses Cassel, Esq., all of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, **Mr. Martin Van Horne,** of Newburgh, to Miss **Mary Ann Davis,** of this City.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, **Mr. Alfred B. Polen** to Miss **Mary Ann Davis,** all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 1, Mrs. **Ann L. Poignest,** aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Montgomery-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, after a protracted illness, **Mrs. Catharine A. Bowne,** aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 170 Montgomery-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, after a short illness, **Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman,** wife of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Hamilton-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, after a lingering illness, **Mrs. Catharine A. Bowne,** aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 170 Montgomery-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, after a short illness, **Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman,** wife of Mr. Jacob Hoffman, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Hamilton-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M